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FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

EXTRACT FROM A FOURTH OF JULY SERMON.

"Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase: So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."
Psalm. III—9 and 10.

"LET us consider, 1st, the duty enjoined; 2d, the blessing annexed. How then may the Lord be honored with our substance? By giving, as he hath prospered us, to the Colonization enterprise, or for the rescuing of the free people of color of the United States from their political and social disadvantages.

"1st. Political. These relate to politics or the science of government. What else can they be in any government, in a juxtaposition with its birth-right subjects, excluded from all its privileges and immunities, I had almost said, with only the exceptions granted brutes, but profoundly ignorant? With few exceptions they are wholly incompetent to any literary investigations, and not until within a few years have they been privileged with even a primary school education, for this one most obvious, but now ridiculous reason, they want none. Nor can they, as they are, ever tread the paths of science, or discern with sufficient clearness the philosophy of an appropriate form of government for any community, much less a large and prosperous nation. It is from these disadvantages we would rescue them, at the sacrifice of whatever the effort may demand, both of time and property, talent and influence.

"2d. Social disadvantages. These relate to a general or public interest. They are, their entire ineligibility to any place of trust or responsibility in the community in which they may reside. To no posts of honor are they raised, as well, both from their complexion, as their literary disqualifications. Not, however, either in a political or social character, because they are deficient in intellect, which must utterly and forever exclude all hope of elevation; but chiefly and essentially because their very circumstances in life forbid the development of a conclusive powerful mind. Lest such an announcement should appear chimerical to some prejudiced mind, I will mention a fact as it is reported. At an election of members for the Chamber department in the Government of England, a colored man of no extraordinary standing, by birth, was elected to fill that dignified post, to the disappointment of many of more noble parentage, as men often estimate, but which neither God nor true virtue estimates. This tells

volumes for the free people of color, and must cast forever into the shades of oblivion, the objection so often raised, reiterated, and trumpeted from one end of the earth to the other, that they have *no mind*, they *cannot* be educated. In *our country* we are favored with fair specimens that such opinions are wholly groundless. But we add another evidence to the fact from Governor BUCHANAN. The youth of the colonies, says he, discover an *eager desire* for improvement, and their progress, considering their opportunities, is almost incredible. Among the young men of Monrovia, there is a larger proportion of good accountants and elegant penmen, than in any town (American) of his acquaintance. Hence the motives to elevation, by every means in our power, of the free people of color amongst us. Success to the wheels of Colonization. May they rollover every opposer, and roll on, till all the oppressed sons of Africa shall be rolled home.

"2d. God may be honored by aiding the Colonization Society, as he hath prospered us, in placing the free people of color in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of *free* government with all the blessings which it brings in its train. The testimony of sixty years experience and effort of the Abolition Society in England and America, is fully in point that they cannot enjoy these benefits in a juxtaposition with the white people of the United States.

"To remove all that are willing to emigrate within the reach of their means to Liberia, is the avowed and steadily prosecuted object of the Colonization Society. At this point it exhausts all its energies and concentrates all its efforts. Nor is all this sacrifice to no purpose. Mark the resolution passed September 29, 1836, at a public meeting of the citizens of Monrovia: *Resolved*, 'That this meeting entertain the warmest gratitude for what the Colonization Society has done for the people of color, and for us particularly; that we regard the scheme as entitled to the highest confidence of every man of color; that we believe it the only institution that can, in existing circumstances, succeed in elevating the colored people; and that advancement in agriculture, mechanism and science, will enable us speedily to aspire to a rank with other nations of the earth.' But other facts corroborative of the opinion above are at hand. In Liberia there are four colonies and twelve Christian settlements, dotting a coast of about three hundred miles, extending their dominion by fair negotiation back into the interior and along the Atlantic shore; the whole incorporated into a Federal Republic after the model of our own, with like institutions, civil, literary and religious, and composed of Africans and descendants of Africans—most of whom were emancipated from bondage in this country for the purpose—some of whom were recaptured from slave ships, and a small part of whom are adopted natives that have come in to join them. There is Christian civilization and the government of love; there is a civil jurisprudence and polity; there are courts and magistrates, judges and lawyers; there are numerous Christian churches well supplied with ministers of the Gospel; there are schools, public libraries, and a respectable system of public education; there is a public press, and two journals, one weekly and one semi-monthly; there are rising towns and villages; there are the useful trades and mechanic arts, a productive agriculture and increasing commerce. In their harbor are to be found ships trading with Europe and America, and the exports are increasing from year to year, and *all this* the enaction of somewhat less than twenty years, an achievement of which there is no parallel in history. These are the natural born blessings of a free government. To this object, my readers, we solicit your attention, and affectionately ask your contribution.

"3d. We may honor the Lord with our substance by making the appropriate sacrifice the cause demands, for spreading civilization, sound morals, and true religion through the continent of Africa.

"This is the averred object of the F. M. Society, and to this object does it consecrate some of its choicest talents, highest ornaments of piety, and profoundest erudition. On this ground are men whom chiefs delight to honor, and the people ardently love. Nor is either the object of the F. M. Society or its plans of operation at variance, but in perfect harmony with, those of the Colonization Society. In Africa, its real character is to elevate the character of degraded man, and inspire him with new hopes of dignity and renown, by placing within his reach every facility, both for moral, religious, and intellectual improvement, so extensively enjoyed by all the civilized and enlightened nations of the earth.

"Nor is it any less the object of the Colonization Society to raise a high standard from above the shores of this vast continent, consisting of 100,000,000 of souls. Every appeal to the charities, benevolence and philanthropy of this Christian community should, therefore, be regarded as an appeal from Heaven. The enterprise in which this Society is embarked is godlike, carrying on the very face of its constitution a Father's heart. Nor do I plead this cause before this religious community in vain; a cause which recommends itself to every man's conscience as in the sight of God. Already do I seem to see conscience enthroned, with a bow around her head, and blind prejudice, disappointed selfishness, and high-handed avarice, retiring in shame from her righteous decisions. The cause is on the advance; the enterprise must and will prevail.

"4th. To arrest and destroy the slave trade is another object with the Colonization Society, and by contributing to it we shall honor God with our substance.

"But how, it may be asked, does this Society propose to accomplish this most desirable and most important object. Precisely as the F. M. Society does among all the barbarous nations within the reach of their means, by pouring light in a focal blaze into their minds, and thus receive their attention and confidence; by showing Africa her sin, in the use of all proper means, and Ethiopia her iniquities; by inspiring the natives or tillers of Africa's soil, with sentiments of self-aggrandizement and virtue; then, in the language of inspiration, 'each will learn to esteem others better than himself.' * * * * *

"The blessing annexed. 'Then shall our barns be filled.' We may be sure of these blessings when we—first, grieve and are pained and humbled under a deep sense of the condition of the free people of color. Second, when we pray for them as though our hearts were set upon their help. Third, when we are willing to, and do, make corresponding sacrifices, which the nature of the case demands.

"Yours most affectionately,

"REUBEN PORTER."

"MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL."

THERE has lately been made an important alteration in the *form* of the above cotemporary and fellow-laborer in the great cause of Colonization. In its form and general appearance, it now resembles the Repository. Below we give the editor's reasons for this change. They are substantial. And we may remark that the *Journal* is edited with much spirit, and contains much useful information to the friends of the colored race. We hope it will be widely circulated. We rejoice in having such a helper in the arduous work of diffusing light and intelligence in regard to one of the most grand and benign schemes that has ever occupied the attention or called forth the labors of philanthropists or Christians.

We should have earlier paid our respects to the *Journal* in its new form, but the two first numbers did not reach us.

"OUR readers will notice an alteration in the form of this Journal, and we have no doubt they will consider it, as intended, an improvement. The present is the second number of the new series. The reasons of this change are, that the Journal will be less liable to destruction from being laid by with the common newspapers of the day, and that when the numbers of one or two years are collected together and bound they will form a more portable and better shaped volume. Although the Journal contains much matter that is of immediate interest to the friends of the cause throughout the State, yet there is much of a character that will become more valuable in after times. The volume of the Journal now in this office, from its commencement, containing a history of all the operations of the Society, of the transactions of the Colony from its first settlement to the present day, is a book of no ordinary interest. Therein is contained an account of the first expedition which arrived at Cape Palmas in the February of 1834, of the first native palaver held, of the purchase of territory, of the first landing of the emigrants, of the sailing of the vessel, of the erection of huts and shantys for the accommodation of the agents and colonists, and of all transactions even of minor importance in that little community, as it has advanced, step by step, from a mere handful of strangers, a one family on that solitary Cape, until they have spread over an extent of rich and highly cultivated territory, until they have formed themselves into a miniature government, with their churches, their schools, their public buildings, and all the ensignia of a highly civilized and happy people. Perhaps there is not in existence a more detailed account of the founding a Colony, of the formation of a new government than is to be found in the preceding numbers of the *Maryland Colonization Journal*. And may we not anticipate that its future numbers, which shall speak of the growth and maturity of this infant Colony, will be of equal, of surpassing interest? What is the Colony now, but a mere miniature organization, an ovum, an embryo, in which the life currents, that insure its future greatness and permanence, are just beginning to circulate? What may we not hope from the growth and perfection of that structure so auspiciously commenced? What can be of more intense and thrilling interest in after times, than a detail of the progressive steps by which a degraded and suffering race of bondsmen and slaves from one of these United States, were transported across the Atlantic to the land from which their forefathers sprang, and were established as a nation on a marked and prominent point of that beau-

tiful land, bearing with them the arts, the manners, the government, the religion of the most free and independent nation under Heaven, to their friends and kindred on whom has ever rested the pall of ignorance and heathenism? Such details will the future numbers of the Journal contain, and we cannot but hope an increasing interest will be manifested in the cause, and the circulation of the Journal become very greatly enlarged."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—To the editors who exchange with the Repository we return our thanks. Many of them make the exchange on very *unequal* terms. They doubtless are constrained to do it out of love to the cause in which we are engaged. We also send the Repository to many others, whose papers we do not receive in return, but of which we should be glad to have the privilege of a perusal. We would not conceal the fact if we could, for it ought to be known and considered, that the prosperity and success of Colonization depend almost immeasurably on the course which the public presses in the land pursue in regard to it. It is only *through them* that *we* can reach the great mass of our citizens. We are sure that if their editors duly considered this, they would more frequently aid us with favorable notices and with extracts from the Repository.

While on this subject we would respectfully call attention to the address of the editor of the *Maryland Colonization Journal* to his co-editors throughout the State of Maryland, inserted in our present number. And we would, "*mutatis mutandis*," make its language and sentiments our own.

TO THE EDITORS OF JOURNALS AND NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF MARYLAND.—*Gentlemen*,—I take the liberty in a brief paragraph, most respectfully to call your attention to this *Maryland Colonization Journal*, trusting that you will recognize my privilege so to do, not only as in some degree a member of your very respectable corps, but as an agent of that Society, whose organ this Journal professedly is.

In connecting myself with the establishment some six months, I was surprised to find so very few names on the "exchange list," and of these few I also learned but a tithe part were regularly received at this office. I was informed that there was an original list containing the names of all the periodicals in the State, but that the most had been stricken therefrom, after they had for some time ceased to be received in exchange. In those exchange papers which still come to the office, it has seldom fallen to my lot to see this Journal adverted to, any extracts made therefrom, or the subject of Colonization receive even a passing notice, unless perhaps to record the proceedings of a public meeting, or give some notice at the request of the agent or some friend of the Society. To this I am happy to say there are some few exceptions. From these facts I was naturally led to conclude that the subject of Colonization was regarded with very little interest by the people of the State, or that a majority were opposed to the scheme, and consequently the proprietors of newspapers would not be disposed to fill their sheets with matter of little interest to one class of readers or offensive to another. But on becoming a little acquainted with the

sentiments of the people of Maryland upon this subject through the many who, from different parts of the State, who have visited this office from a tour made of the western counties, and from the action of the very large and respectable Convention which so recently assembled in this city, from every county in the State, I have been led to a very different conclusion. An opponent of the cause, who has taken the trouble to examine into and reflect upon the subject, it has not been my fortune to meet. That there is an apathy existing in regard to it, and that it is but little understood, I grant. But why? Is it not because it has not received that countenance and notice from the prints of the day which a matter of such high importance demands? No one can be more sensible than yourselves, how much public opinion is guided and moulded by the conductors of the periodical press—how all important is your co-operation in bringing any matter fully before the people—in fact, how impossible is the consummation of any important event dependent upon the popular will, or the general action of the community, without your furtherance and aid. Without the cordial aid and co-operation of the press throughout the State, it cannot be hoped that the Colonization cause, with all its powerful moral and political claims upon the people, can receive that uniform aid and support which is so necessary in order to effect the great good desired by the projectors of the scheme. To the plan itself, in the gross and in detail, in theory and in the practice, no material objection can be made. As a political movement, it is the only one yet proposed that promises even an amelioration of the evils which threaten our State from the mixed and heterogeneous character of its population; as a moral undertaking both in design and in effect, as affecting the welfare of two races of men, and of two continents, it stands pre-eminent above all others of the present day. If it is therefore the object of the public press to advocate the most sound political measures to the people of this State, to effect the most true good to the greatest number of human beings, let the subject of Colonization more frequently enter the columns of the public news prints, let the ordinary courtesy of exchange be extended to the *Maryland Colonization Journal*, let the information therein contained be spread before the people, that not only the white population can know how much is effected by this most important institution patronized by the State, but that the people of color throughout the State may know what are the true objects of the Society, on what conditions they can emigrate, and what advantages await them in Maryland in Liberia. Certainly the expense of exchange cannot be much; even our city daily papers might, without much sacrifice, send a copy to this office. It is very important not only to gather all information upon this subject, but upon all passing events that in any degree bear upon the present political position of the country. It is sincerely desired that the editors throughout the State will notice this article and give the subject full consideration. I have no fear of the result of investigation.

For information respecting the present condition of the affairs of the Society and of the Colony, I would refer to the address of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society to the Convention, contained in the *Journal* of June 15, which was sent to every public *Journal* throughout the State.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES HALL,

General Agent Maryland State Colonization Society.

DR. HALL, of the Maryland State Colonization Society, in closing his notices to "Emigrants," makes the following eloquent appeal to the free people of color residing in this country :

"Taking it, therefore, for granted, that you give full credit thereto, which you must if you act honestly or rationally, I have to ask you what and how much you sacrifice in order to avail yourself of such advantages? What do you leave behind you in America so dear and precious? Have you the soil on which by your free and voluntary labor you can procure your daily bread? Or do you not rather depend upon the will of others to employ and feed you? Is not your very existence dependent on the will of another race? Do you leave a climate of an ever agreeable temperature in which you are even secure from suffering for want of sufficient clothing or shelter? Or are you not (I mean the majority of the colored race in this State) unable to endure the winter of this climate from poverty, and consequently the inability to procure for yourselves good houses and warm clothing? Do you here enjoy either individually, or as a people, any of those rights and privileges which have ever been considered dearer to man than life itself? Are you not rather debarred, not only all participation in the formation of the government under which you live, or in the administration of the same, but even from the common blessings and advantages usually derived therefrom, viz. the equal protection of the persons and property from violence and plunder. Will the laws of this country and the customs of society permit you to occupy other than the most inferior stations in life; and even then can you attain an equal stand for respectability and character in the social relations with the poorest white citizens? In addition to all other disadvantages consequent upon your present unhappy condition in society, is the same not necessarily productive of a great amount of moral evil and consequent irremediable moral suffering? And do you not necessarily entail the same upon your children—and are you not responsible for the results? With such an increasing weight of responsibility upon you, yourselves suffer all the ill attendant on a state of degradation and oppression, eating the bread of sorrow and drinking of the bitter cup of affliction, and entailing the same on your children, I can only ask *how can you—remain?* That there is elsewhere, too, a great and increasing responsibility I well know, that as a nation, as individuals the white citizens of these United States have yet before them a time of reckoning; but this in no degree exculpates you. A plan has been projected, and its feasibility tested, not only to relieve yourselves and children from servitude and oppression, but one that will secure to you the fairest heritage on earth, where no bar exists to your attaining the highest perfectability of human government and human society, and where you can be the happy instrument of diffusing an increased degree of light and knowledge to a people ready to receive you in their lands as teachers, friends and brethren; but if you will continue to reject the fair overtures made, if you prefer to retain your present position in the land and entail degradation and sorrow upon your posterity—*on your own selves must rest the consequence.*"

PROSPECTS OF COLONIZATION IN MARYLAND.—These are cheering. The June convention was a most important measure. It distributed information throughout the State, and its influences have been most happy. Gentlemen have now been induced to take an active interest in Colonization as a scheme of *practical utility*, and pressing importance, who have heretofore regarded it but as a fanciful exhibition of amiable but useless philanthropy.

Numerous meetings have been held to form auxiliary societies, which have been spirited in their action, and attended by the worth, talent and energy of the neighborhood in which they were held. At all of them the third resolution was expressly approved. This is as it should be. To withhold the voice of warning where there is impending danger, is to fail to perform the duties of a Christian and a man.—*Maryland Col. Jour.*

COME OVER AND HELP US.—The Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us," is continually ringing and echoing in our ears from the natives of the adjacent country. Almost every breeze brings upon its wings the same sound; we hear it alike in the still small voice, and in the strong roar of hundreds of the heathen around us; and we may not refuse to prolong the joyful news, lest possibly, we prove ourselves to be dumb and unworthy watchmen.

Ethiopia is stretching forth her hands unto God, and hundreds of her sons and daughters, are imploring the Christian Church to send life and salvation to them. We are on the ground, and we see and know that the harvest is already white, and that the laborers are few. We pray the Lord of the vineyard, and his co-workers to send forth more laborers. Africa, Western Africa stands forth in an imploring attitude, and begs and entreats that her voice may be heard, that her petition may be granted; which is that the Gospel be preached unto her. She only asks to be taught the way of salvation. Her condition is pitiable, indeed, is miserable in the extreme—dark, gloomy, and peculiar.

Much has been done by different denominations of Christians, and yet comparatively speaking, nothing has been accomplished. Millions are yet without having so much as heard of the "new and living way."

We desire to blow the trumpet, if happily the sounding thereof may reach unto those who are ready, and willing to send and come to the relief of perishing thousands.

We hope that notwithstanding God in his providence and wisdom sees proper to remove by death, one and another of the laborers sent here by the different Mission Boards, their ranks will still be filled, and that "though a thousand die, Africa will not be given up."—*Africa's Luminary.*

A NOVEL FIGHT—On Tuesday last, a young lad of this town, named SAMUEL BELL, was hunting in the woods near here, with two dogs. He had lost sight of them a few moments, when he heard their piteous cries and yells, as if in the greatest distress. Supposing a leopard had caught one of them, he advanced cautiously in the direction of the noise,—and had gone but a few paces when he found himself within half a dozen yards of a huge Boa Constrictor, in whose vast folds both of his struggling dogs were enveloped. The snake at the same moment discovered him, and raising its head in a threatening manner, began slowly to recede with its prey. The lad instantly levelled his gun and fired, wounding the snake in the neck and head, but without causing him to relinquish his hold upon the dogs. The monster still faced its antagonist and kept its ground. The young hunter with admirable coolness and courage, reloaded his piece and again fired full at the head of the Boa; but even the second shot, though it took effect, did not finish the conflict, nor cause the release of the poor dogs which were still held fast in the snaky coil. Again the determined lad loaded and fired, and this time with entire success. The victory was complete, and the hunter boy bore off in triumph the monster he had so bravely conquered, and was followed home by the wounded and bleeding dogs he had so gallantly rescued.—*Liberia Herald.*

Washington City, September 15, 1841.

EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

THE NEXT EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA WILL SAIL FROM NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, ON OR NEAR THE 10TH OF OCTOBER NEXT.

THIS will probably be the last expedition that we shall send out this year. We therefore call the attention of all persons contemplating going to Liberia to this favorable opportunity. Emigrants who have engaged their passage will please not fail to reach Norfolk by that day, well furnished with all the implements of husbandry, household articles, and cooking utensils necessary to carry with them.

Persons wishing to send goods or packages to Liberia, will please forward them to our agents in Norfolk, Messrs. SOUTTER & BELL. All letters and papers for colonists may be forwarded to them, or to this office.

Persons holding money in their hands for the Society, will please remit it as soon as possible.

And we will consider it a special favor if our annual subscribers whose subscriptions fall due about this time, will have the kindness to remember us in this our time of need.

We rely on the liberality of our friends to enable us to get off this expedition. Many of the persons about to be sent must go soon, to save them from hopeless bondage. Their hearts are set on going to Africa, and who is the person that will not aid them with the means? They are all thrown upon the Society, and at this time, when we are obliged to buy more territory, the burden is greater than we know how to sustain. Who will come soon and strong to our help?

SOME TRUTH AND SOME ERROR.

WE are not surprised to find some people extremely uninformed about the character and relations of the Colony of Liberia. They perhaps have not had the means of informing themselves at command; or they have not had time to devote to the subject; or their notions of geography are rather crude and scattering, and they have confounded places and countries, and supposed that they were master scholars in many things, the truth and depth of which they had never even imagined. Hence it is not strange that Liberia should be unknown. We are not surprised that men who have never built their systems on matters of fact, but on a concatenation of abstract moral precepts and principles, without reference to their practical application and to their modification by the force of circumstances, should arrive at incorrect conclusions as to the present condition and probable results of our Liberian experiment.

But we are surprised that any intelligent and honest inquirers after truth should make such blunders as are contained in the following extracts from

an article on "Liberia," which we find in the "*Foreign Quarterly Review*." That the able conductors of that standard and respectable Journal, should not have made themselves more familiar with a subject so easy of a thorough understanding before they attempted a labored treatise on it, is indeed marvellous enough and unaccountable, very. We notice and consider the blunders in this article the more remarkable because it, as will be seen, appears to have been written principally to show the importance of possessing a correct knowledge of the principles in which Liberia was founded, and the manner and success with which they have been carried out. The scope of the argument is this: "We are about to commence a grand system of experiments for the welfare of the great continent of Africa. Already some attempts have been made—some incipient experiments tried. We ought to understand them. Why has any of them failed? Why has some of them succeeded? Let us not blindly follow the wrong. Let us intelligently imitate the right."

The principles of the American Colonization Society are abundantly set forth in its Constitution. Their practical application is not *dimly shadowed* forth in the various reports and documents from time to time put forth. Surely if any body wishes to know what lessons may be learnt from Liberia, they have only to read her published history, and look at any unprejudiced account of her present condition. They who are ignorant must be wilfully so. There must have been a studious effort, on the part of those acquainted with the facts, to conceal them. Gentlemen of great learning and undoubted veracity have visited Liberia, and have written their views and impressions in detail, and these have been given to the public as testimony, not of strictly impartial witnesses, but of witnesses prejudiced against the policy adopted by the Society and carried out in the Colony. And yet either the testimony of these men goes for nothing, or else the men who think and write about Liberia lay aside the facts in evidence in the case, and mention their own vain imaginations. We find in a late English Journal this sentence: "We wish, however, to bring out more specifically the fact, that within the line of coast now claimed as the Colony of Liberia, there are regular slave factories." How often has it been published, that we only own certain points on the coast, and that over the intermediate places we can exercise no control? and that it is only on these places that factories exist; and that in every instance as soon as the Colony has been able to purchase the territory, they have at once and signally broken up the factories and routed their owners and dealers. And what is it that we are now straining every nerve to raise the means to buy all the unbought territory adjacent to our settlements, but that we may control the coast, and drive the accursed slave trader and *all his abettors* from the region!

Again the same Journal asserts—"The desire manifested by the colonists to return to America is so great, that, if the vessels were supplied, such a number would leave in them that those willing to remain would

find themselves too few to protect themselves from the natives, and would therefore leave on this account. No obstacle but want of means prevents the return of the colonists to America; but this is a sufficient one, and confines them to the land of their exile." The falsity of this is attested by every vessel that leaves the coast. Opportunities and means enough have been offered the colonists to have carried them all away if they could have been persuaded. Inducements have been held out—they have been offered *free* passage elsewhere—but no! They understood too well their interests and the chances of happiness. There are several of them in this country at present. But there is nothing that would tempt them to remain here. And the testimony of all *gentlemen* who have visited the Colony, is, that they are contented and happy.

The article in the "*Foreign Quarterly Review*," on "*Liberia*," is more just than many others which have come under our notice. But there are some errors in it which we wonder to find coming from such a source. There are many important truths and admissions in the article, and it is for these that we make some extracts:

"The civilized settlements called Liberia, in West Africa, now firmly established along about three hundred miles of coast between Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle, with a considerable territory, at some points forty miles inland, with an African trade, and a moral influence of far greater extent, were founded in 1821, by an unchartered society of American citizens, for free colored people from the United States, and for free native Africans. Of the last, some are people from the neighboring tribes, and others are prize slaves, liberated by the Government of the United States, and sent to Liberia, in order to be provided for, if they cannot at once be restored to their homes. *For this purpose money has long been annually voted by Congress*; and the Legislatures of particular States have, from time to time, made grants in aid of the resources of one or more of the settlements at Liberia, whose political existence, however, is only recognised in this way by the supreme authorities of America. The principal funds arise from subscriptions by white people, *but there are also some local taxes.*

"The ships of war of the United States are appointed, occasionally, to visit them: but their constitutions have sprung from the will of the voluntary bodies called Colonization Societies, formed since 1816, in various States, and from the consent of the settlers.

"Although there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent a colonial settlement, or new *territory*, to be founded beyond sea, such is not yet the character of Liberia, which has hitherto been assuming rather the form of a new people than that of a Colony belonging to an old one. *Nevertheless African produce from Liberia is admitted into American ports as domestic.*

"Contemplating similar proceedings in point of nationality, in Texas, at Natal in South-eastern Africa, and up the Niger, the proceedings at Liberia have a peculiar interest, and the considerable success of those proceedings here, in spite of great obstacles, calls for a careful examination of the means which have produced this good result. Nevertheless, it is not to be denied that these settlements from the first, although observed with friendly solicitude by many eminent persons in Great Britain, have attracted less notice than their relative importance demands from the Gov-

ernment of this country, from the philanthropists, and from the public at large. Not to impute indifference on such a subject so widely without some proof, we refer to negative facts proper to support a charge of this grave kind. In all the inquiries by Parliament, and all the communications made by the Crown to both Houses upon the slave trade, and upon colonial administration, in reference to colored people, numerous as they have been in the last nineteen years, there is to be found no evidence of any systematic intercourse between them and our West African colonies, or our fleets of cruisers perpetually sailing near the steadily increasing settlements of Liberia, although such communications would not fail to be eminently useful, since the condition of things under our West African policy by no means justifies a disregard of convenient means of improving it. However important the services which have been rendered occasionally by British officers to Liberia, and which have always been well received, the systematic intercourse so much needed either has not been encouraged by our Government, or has been treated as too insignificant a matter to be laid before Parliament.

"Again, in regard to the lessons to be learned by the philanthropists from Liberia,—in Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON's writings, in support of his plan for civilizing Africa, by what Lord ASHLEY pithily described to be '*government without dominion*,' but which we venture to designate as *dominion without government*, no details are given in those writings to show the peculiar character of the most extensive territories ever settled by civilized people with the former express principle for their chief rule. This omission is the more striking, since the American Liberia and the British Sierra Leone, founded for the same benevolent objects, have notoriously had the most contrary results, and must of necessity offer useful points of comparison, in order that the proved good and bad courses of proceedings be respectively adopted and rejected in the new benevolent settlements at present projected for Western Africa by Sir T. F. Buxton and his friends. An equally important body of philanthropists, the *Anti-Slavery Convention*, comprising above 500 individuals from all parts of the world, met in London in June last, inserted *Liberia* in the programme of their inquiries; but by no means did the topic justice, 'the general wish seeming to be not to enter upon it.'—(*Report of the proceedings of the Convention, June 22, in the Anti-Slavery Reporter, August 12, p. 208.*) Nevertheless, the Convention condemned *Liberia* almost by acclamation, and without the calm hearing of its advocates, or the searching inquiry into facts, which should precede the decisions of an enlightened deliberative body.

"The carelessness of the British public to the progress of these civilized African settlements is not less remarkable than that of the philanthropists and of the Government, as may be inferred from the way in which authors addressing the public upon Africa deal with this subject. Mr. M'CULLOCH, when writing in much detail on civilizing Africa, in his new geographical work, which expressly aims at showing 'the influence of institutions on national welfare,' does not even allude to Liberia; and if that well informed author cannot be supposed to be unaware of the existence of such a country, it is extremely probable, that he knows little of the history and constitution of the settlements, having neglected what the public is careless about. His work was published in the present year; and other books, such as Mr. McQUEEN's last volume, might be quoted to the same effect.

"Notwithstanding this general inattention to those settlements, the most cursory examination of them will prove that the objects which deeply

interest our Government, our philanthropists, and the public concerning Africa, might be much promoted by an exact acquaintance with their history and Constitution."

It will be seen that we have put in *italics* several sentences in the above extracts. We would call attention to them particularly, and if this should meet the author of the article, we would beg him to give us his authority for such statements—for authority he must have had for doctrines so strange and unheard of in all the annals of this Society, and its various connexions and relations! If we mistake not the day is near at hand when all that concerns Liberia will be better understood. If motives of benevolence have not been sufficient to call up public feeling and concentrate attention on our operations on the western coast of Africa, motives of self-interest will be. The influence of the Colony is now beginning to be felt in the commercial world. There are rights and privileges claimed by it, which all the lawless and predatory may not be willing to grant. There are rules and regulations which it may be a little inconvenient for the grasping trader to comply with, but which the Government and the people must maintain. Hence we predict that the indifference with which many have regarded our operations will soon give way to the acutest observation and the keenest scrutiny. The limits of our territory will be ascertained; the relation which the Colony holds to this country; the care that this country will probably be disposed to take of that infant commonwealth; the prospects before it, and a thousand other things unnecessary for us here to enumerate, but which will be matters of careful investigation in high places and by important personages.

We throw out these hints to the friends of Colonization. We shall doubtless have more to say on them before very long, and in language less indefinite and general. We admonish the patrons of this cause that we are approaching a point of immense responsibility. There are breakers ahead—a strong wind and a lee shore. We bespeak the sincere and ardent co-operation of every friend of America. We must have the means of sending out a large number of emigrants to strengthen our settlements, and we must also be enabled to complete our purchase of territory along the coast. These things are vital to continued prosperity. Oh, that we could make our friends see this as we see it, and share with us the deep solicitude which hourly fills our bosoms.

THE *Cincinnati Chronicle* has been examining the six returns of the census, taken at intervals of ten years each since the adoption of the Constitution. The investigations show some curious facts:

1. The population of the United States increases exactly 34 per cent. each ten years, and which doubles every twenty-four years. This law is so uniform and permanent, that when applied to the population of 1790, and brought down to the present time, it produces nearly the very result as shown by the census of 1840. And thus we may tell with great accuracy what will be the census of 1850. It will be nearly twenty-three millions.

2. But though this is the aggregate result, it is by no means true of each particular part of the country ; for New England increases at the rate of 15 per cent. each ten years, while the North Western States increase 100 per cent. in that period.

3. The slave population increased at 30 per cent., but since, at less than 25 per cent. The free population have, however, increased at the rate of 36 per cent. At this rate therefore the difference between the free and slave population is constantly increasing.

4. Another fact is, that the colored population increase just in proportion to the distance South ; and that slavery is certainly and rapidly decreasing in the States bordering on the free States.

This state of things continued would in half a century extinguish slavery in these States, and concentrate the whole black population of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico, and the adjacent States on the Southern Atlantic.

NATURAL HISTORY.—THE CROCODILE.—The family of Crocodiles is exceedingly numerous in many parts of Africa ; and perhaps no where more so than in Liberia and its vicinity, where it is found to comprise no small portion of the population of all the rivers.

We have been at some expense to procure the different kinds so as to ascertain if possible of how many they consist in this region of country. As yet we have only succeeded in getting two species ; which we are inclined to believe, make up the whole family as found in Western Africa.

We have had numerous living and dead specimens of the two species mentioned above, but have not so much as heard any other described by the oldest inhabitants, whether colonist or native.

The first species which we shall describe, is the common Crocodile of authors : it is an inhabitant of the rivers and their mouths, and small salt and fresh water lakes ; occasionally making an excursion to the ocean ; subsisting alike upon aquatic and land animals : the latter are for the most part procured when swimming the river or drinking at the margin, when they are suddenly seized and carried under by the Crocodile, which has been waiting in ambush for the approach of what ever sort of animal may chance to frequent that place.

The common Crocodile as found here, attains the length of from ten to fifteen feet ; has a dusky ash color on the head and back, slightly yellow on the abdomen, and clouded with sea green along the sides, and lateral portions of the legs ; head and muzzle nearly one-fifth the length of the entire animal ; muzzle long, flattened and tapering, terminated by a somewhat rounded knob, in the centre of which are the nasal openings ; body and legs covered by strong plates, those on the back relieved by a carinated ridge through their centre ; tail flattened and guarded by a double ridge which arises a little above and behind the posterior legs and soon unites and forms a deeply notched crest which extends to its end ; five toes on the fore, and four on the hind feet ; the three inner toes of each foot only, having claws ; teeth pointed, twenty-eight in the lower and thirty-six in the upper jaw ; the two front teeth below pass through holes in the upper jaw when closed, and the fourth on each side below, fit into grooves above ; the other teeth are irregular, passing inside, others outside, and some between each other, so as to prevent effectually any escape. This arrangement of the teeth holds good in all of the above species we have examined, although the number of teeth differ in those of different sizes. The eyes are of a dull gray color, and are furnished with a nictitating membrane ; in addition to the ordinary lids, they are defended by a strong shield which can be brought down closely, and in a full grown animal would resist a

ball if fired in an oblique direction; ears immediately behind the eyes, and can also be tightly closed at pleasure. The nasal opening can likewise be closed at will, and when the animal inspires; they are depressed and elevated when it expires.

The lower jaw is articulated not *under*, but behind the back part of the skull, by which arrangement, the animal is capable of elevating the head and upper jaw, or depressing the lower at pleasure; this is a most happy fixture, and accounts for the popular belief that the Crocodile throws up the upper jaw; it does indeed throw it up, but the whole cranium goes with it. The Crocodile's legs are comparatively short and come out from its sides, so that in the natural position, its head is horizontal to the body and but triflingly raised above the ground, and requires considerable effort to raise the head sufficiently to allow the mouth to be opened by depressing the lower jaw. By fixing the lower jaw they can bring the upper one and head to an almost right angle with the body. The whole body emits a musky odor, which is secreted principally around the neck and fore legs. They can hardly be said to possess a tongue, if we except an elastic cartilaginous substance which arises from the back part of the mouth below, and when elevated closes the whole swallow, which seems to be its only use.—*Africa's Luminary*.

ANOTHER MISSIONARY FALLEN!—It is with feelings of sincere regret that we announce the death of the Rev. Mr. ALWARD, missionary to the Kroos, from the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in the United States.

Mr. ALWARD died recently at Cape Palmas: we presume (for we have not yet heard the particulars) of fever.

It will be recollected that Mr. ALWARD accompanied Rev. Messrs. PINNEY and CANFIELD to this country a little over a year ago for the purpose of exploring Liberia, and fixing upon the most eligible unoccupied missionary field; that he returned with them to the U. S., reported favorably of Africa as missionary ground, and particularly of the Kroo Country, which is a little north of Cape Palmas; that he was married, and with his lady, in company with his fellow-laborers, the Rev. Mr. CANFIELD and lady, returned to Africa, in the Rudolph Groning, about three months since.

They touched at Monrovia for a few days and then sailed for Cape Palmas, where they expected to remain and acclimate.

The associations which crowd upon the mind in contemplating the sudden death of this estimable young man, involve every feeling of the heart; and the dispensation of Providence is too deep for mortal intellect to fathom. Cut off in the vigor of youth and health, in the spring of life, just as he had entered upon its devious path; in the beginning too of his ministerial career, and before he had arrived at the field of his evangelical labors, having forsaken all "for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord," and with his bosom companion voluntarily exiled himself to this deepest moral night, to preach salvation to those who are sitting in the region and shadow of death, and to be so soon removed from time into eternity, is a dispensation which we may not complain of, although to us Africa and her cause seems to have sustained a great injury.

We deeply sympathize with the afflicted and bereaved companion, who is so unexpectedly called upon to endure the severest of trials, under the most peculiarly heart-rending circumstances.

To him who has promised to be the widow's God, and "who tempereth the winds to the shorn Lamb," we commend her who hath left home, and country, and friends, for the kingdom of God's sake.—*Africa's Luminary*.

WE give the following beautiful lines by our gifted Mrs. SIGOURNEY a place in our columns, because we believe every friend of Africa will love not only to read, but also to cherish them in the memory. ASHMUN is a name dear to every friend of Colonization, and will ever be enshrined among their best feelings and most sacred remembrances. To our colonists this name has a double interest. He was their most devoted friend and leader in the darkest hours of their existence. He lives in their hearts, and gives life and interest to many of their social interviews and more public transactions.

BURIAL OF ASHMUN, AT NEW HAVEN, AUGUST, 1828.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Whence is yon sable bier !
 Why move the throng so slow ?
 Why doth that lonely mother's tear
 In bursting anguish flow ?
 Why is the sleeper laid
 To rest in manhood's pride ?
 How gain'd his cheek such pallid shade ?
 I ask'd, but none replied.

Then spake the hoarse wave low,
 The vexing billow sigh'd,
 And blended sounds of bitter wo
 Came o'er the echoing tide,
 I heard sad Afric mourn
 Upon her sultry strand,
 A buckler from her bosom torn,
 An anchor from her hand.

Beneath her palm trees' shade,
 At every cabin-door,
 There rose a weeping for the friend
 Who must return no more.
 Her champion when the blast
 Of ruthless war swept by,
 Her guardian, when the storm was past,
 Her guide to worlds on high.

Rest ! wearied form of clay !
 Frail, ruin'd temple, rest !
 Thou could'st no longer bear the sway
 Of an immortal guest ;
 Where high, yon classic dome,*
 Uprears its ancient head,
 We give thee welcome to a home,
 Amid our noblest dead.

Spirit of power, pass on !
 Thy upward wing is free,
 Earth may not claim thee for her son,
 She hath no charm for thee ;
 Toil might not bow thee down,
 Nor sorrow check thy race,
 Nor pleasure steal thy birthright crown,
 Go to thine own blest place.

* Yale College.